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BOROUGH OF ARUNDEL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

—1944—

B O R O U G H O F A R U N D E L

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Town Hall,

ARUNDEL

July, 1945.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the BOROUGH OF ARUNDEL.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my sixth Annual Report on the health of the Borough and the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1944.

The restrictions, on grounds of national security, previously imposed on the publication of populations and other statistics in the Annual Report have been withdrawn and it is now possible to give in full the Vital Statistics for the whole of the war years.

It is gratifying to note that the general health of the community has been well maintained in spite of over 5 years of total war.

The birth rate for the year shows a marked increase of 5.18 per 1,000 population over that of the previous year, and the death rate a further decrease of 2.67 per 1,000 population on that of 1943, which was itself a very low figure.

The Registrar General's estimate of the Borough's population at mid 1944 is 2,355, an increase of 125 over that at mid 1943 and 13 less than at mid 1938.

During the year, the Borough has been remarkably free from infectious diseases, no cases of Diphtheria or Enteric Fever being notified and only one of Scarlet Fever.

The Diphtheria immunisation campaign has been sustained during the year and the high percentage of children protected has been maintained.

The post war problems of the Borough, particularly housing are being tackled with energy and it is hoped that the most successful termination of the war in Europe will enable an early recommencement of building work in the Borough.

In conclusion, I wish to tender my thanks to the members of the Council for their continued support and to Mr. Gates for his loyal co-operation and assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E. WARD.

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Eric Ward, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor

G. A. Gates.

Clerical Staff.

Mrs. L. Stevens.

Miss D. Swain.

Miss P.J. Morrissey

(on sick leave from May, 1942).

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

1. General Statistics

Area in Acres	2,054
Enumerated Population (census 1931)	2,490
Enumerated Population (National Registration Day, October, 1939).	3,092
Registrar General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1944)	2,355
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1944	763
Rateable value (April 1944)	£19,155
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1945)	£77

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics

Live Births:	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	23	23	46
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total:	23	23	46

Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population : 19.53

Still Births:	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total:	-	1	1

Deaths: (Males 10, Females 8)...	18
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population...	7.64
Deaths from Puerperal Causes ...	Nil
Number of deaths of Infants under one year of age ...	Nil
Death Rates per 1,000 population from :-	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	-
All forms of Tuberculosis ...	-
Respiratory Disease (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	0.85
Cancer ...	1.70
Principal Zymotic Diseases: Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup...	Nil
Deaths from Measles (All ages) ...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (All ages) ...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (children under 2 years of age)...	Nil
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births :	-

Section 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

There has been little change in the social conditions of the Borough during the year and the Borough remains a reception area. At the end of the year 58 persons were officially billeted in the town, an increase of 22 compared with the previous year.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births.

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births, a net total of 46 live births (23 male and 23 female) was registered in the Borough during the year, compared with 32 in 1943.

The BIRTH RATE is 19.53 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 14.35 for the previous year, 17.6 for England and Wales and 18.52 and 19.58 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

There were no illegitimate live births during the year, as compared with four for the previous year.

Stillbirths.

During the year, one female stillbirth was registered as compared with 4 for the previous year. This one death gives a rate of 21.28 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, and 0.43 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths.

After correction for transferable deaths, the net total deaths registered in and assigned to the Borough was 18, (10 males and 8 females), a decrease of 5 in the total for 1943.

The DEATH RATE is 7.64 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 10.31 for the previous year, 11.6 for England and Wales and 16.62 and 13.36 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

A table on Page 5 shows the ages and sex distribution of causes of death in 1944; of the total deaths, 17 or 94% occurred in persons aged 65 years or over.

The following are the chief causes of death in order of frequency :-

1. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	...	7 (4)
2. Cancer		4 (10)
3. Respiratory Diseases, excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	2 (-)
4. Intra-cranial vascular lesions		1 (1)

The figures in brackets are those for the year 1943. The four causes above mentioned accounted for 78% of the total deaths.

Compared with the previous year, it will be seen deaths due to Cancer show a decrease of 6, whilst deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system show an increase of 2. As in the year 1943, there were no deaths due to any form of Tuberculosis.

Maternal Mortality

As in the previous year, there were no deaths registered as directly due to pregnancy or child bearing.

Infantile Mortality

As in the previous year, there were no deaths of infants under one year of age.

The Infantile Death Rates for England and Wales, the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex are shown in the following table of Comparative Statistics :-

Comparative Statistics, 1944.

	England and Wales	West Sussex Urban	Rural	Arundel
Birth Rate	17.6	18.52	19.58	19.53
Death Rate	11.6	16.62	13.36	7.64
Infantile Death Rate	46	44	55	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate	-	0.43	0.31	-
Zymotic Death Rate	0.18	0.14	0.04	-
Cancer Death Rate	-	2.68	2.09	1.70
Maternal Mortality Rate	1.93	2.00	2.5	-

Table showing Vital Statistics for the years
1938 to 1944.

Year	Esti- mated Popul- ation	No. of Births						Birth Rate	No. of Deaths			* Death Rate	Infant- ile Deaths			Infantile Death Rate
		Legitimate			Illegitimate				M	F	Tot- al		M	F	Tot- al.	
		M	F	Tot- al	M	F	Tot- al									
1938	2368	18	14	32	1	-	1	13.9	21	14	35	14.8	-	-	-	-
1939	2426	16	16	32	1	-	1	13.6	16	18	34	13.2	-	-	-	-
1940	2700	13	19	32	-	1	1	12.2	19	27	46	17.03	2	1	3	91
1941	2491	14	12	26	2	1	3	11.6	18	25	43	17.26	2	2	4	111
1942	2286	14	19	33	1	4	5	16.6	17	14	31	13.56	1	-	1	26
1943	2230	15	13	28	3	1	4	14.4	12	11	23	10.31	-	-	-	-
1944	2355	23	23	46	-	-	-	19.5	10	8	18	7.64	-	-	-	-

* - Crude Death Rates per 1,000 Estimated resident population.

Table of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during the year 1944.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
ALL CAUSES	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5
1. Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis - respiratory system, Other forms of tuberculosis, Syphilitic	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Disease													
9. Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10. Measles, Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis, Acute Infectious	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Encephalitis	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity & Oesophagus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer of Uterus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Cancer of Breast	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
17. Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Intra-Cranial Vas. Lesions	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Heart Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
20. Other diseases of the Circulatory System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Bronchitis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
22. Pneumonia, Other Respiratory Diseases, Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum,	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Appendicitis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Other digestive diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Nephritis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Puerperal Sepsis, Other Maternal causes, Premature Birth, Congenital malformations, Birth Injury, Inf. Discases, Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents, Other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. violent causes	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. All other Causes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Section II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Staff.

Particulars of the staff of the department are given at the beginning of the Report.

Laboratory Facilities

Arrangements for the laboratory work of the Borough are made under the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Scheme and the work is carried out at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Christ's Hospital, Horsham and at the Affiliated Laboratories of the West Sussex County Council and Royal West Sussex Hospital.

Details of specimens examined during the year are given below :-

Nature of Specimen	Emergency Public Health Laboratory Horsham		West Sussex County Council Laboratory		Royal West Sussex Hospital Laboratory	
	Number examined	Number positive	Number examined	Number positive	Number examined	Number positive
Nose and throat swabs for diphtheria	-	-	-	-	2	-
Urine and stools for enteric organisms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other examinations	-	-	-	-	3	1
Water examinations	-	-	26	-	-	-
Milk examinations	-	-	7	-	-	-

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) Infectious Cases

The ambulance of the Worthing Borough Isolation Hospital is used for the removal of these cases.

(b) Non-Infectious Cases

These are removed by the ambulance of the local detachment of the British Red Cross Society or by that belonging to the Littlehampton Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Professional Nursing in the Home

General: The Arundel District Nursing Association employs one nurse who does all the district nursing and some midwifery.

Infectious Diseases: By arrangement with the Arundel District Nursing Association, all cases of Measles, Pneumonia and German Measles are visited by the Local District Nurse, and given nursing attention if required.

Midwifery: There is one Midwife resident in the Borough, who is also the District Nurse, whilst two other Midwives resident in adjoining areas take cases in the Borough.

Treatment Centres, Clinics and Hospitals

The following list summarises the various Health and Welfare Services available for residents of the Borough :-

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre - held at Arundel.

Ante-Natal Clinics - held at Chichester and Littlehampton.

School Clinic (Minor Ailments) - held at Arundel.

Eye Clinic - held at Arundel, Chichester and Littlehampton.

Aural Clinic - held at Chichester.

Dental Clinic - held at Arundel and Chichester.

Orthopaedic Clinic - held at Arundel and Chichester.

Speech Therapy Clinic - held at Chichester.

Tuberculosis Dispensary - held at Chichester.

Venereal Diseases Clinic - held at Worthing Hospital and St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

(A) Hospitals - provided or partially maintained by the Arundel Borough Council.

(1) Infectious Diseases :- The arrangement detailed in previous Reports for the maintenance of one bed at the Swandean Isolation Hospital, Worthing, has been continued.

(B) Hospitals - provided or partially maintained by the West Sussex County Council.

(1) General Hospitals :- (a) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.
(b) East Sussex County Council, Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.

(2) Tuberculosis :- (a) Aldingbourne House Sanatorium.
(b) Worthing Isolation Hospital.
(c) Worthing Hospital.

(3) Maternity :- (a) Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.
(b) Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Brighton.
(c) East Sussex County Council, Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.
(d) Improvised Maternity Homes at Haslemere and Hindhead.

(4) Sick Children :- (a) East Sussex County Council, Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.
(b) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

(5) Smallpox :- (a) Brighton Smallpox Hospital, Fulking, by arrangement with the West Sussex County Council and Brighton Corporation.

(C) Voluntary Hospitals
serving the District . .

(a) Royal West Sussex Hospital,
Chichester.

(b) Arundel Cottage Hospital.

Section III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Borough continues to be supplied with water by The Duke of Norfolk from a bore and well situate on his Estate near Swanbourne Lake; the bore is approximately 70 feet deep, the depth of the well being 20 feet. Water is pumped to three reservoirs by means of heavy oil engines and with turbines worked by water from Swanbourne Lake as auxiliaries.

The water gravitates from the storage reservoirs by means of cast iron mains to all parts of the Borough, with service mains also supplying portions of the villages of Burpham, Poling, Lyminster, Tortington and Warmingeare which are situate outside the Borough boundary.

Every house in the Borough receives a piped supply of water from the undertaking, and the water has been sufficient to meet all needs during the year.

No new sources of water supply were developed during the year, and no extension of service mains was carried out.

The source of the Borough's water supply was the subject of enquiry during the latter part of the year by an Engineering Inspector of the Ministry of Health who personally visited the Borough and was subsequently provided with information regarding the Undertaking. The enquiry and inspection arose out of proposals to form a County Advisory Committee on water supplies in accordance with the suggestions contained in the Government's Command Paper entitled, "A National Water Policy".

As in the previous year, specimens of raw and chlorinated water were submitted for bacteriological examination at monthly intervals, a total of 26 samples being examined during the year, 13 being raw water, and 13 chlorinated. Of the 13 samples of untreated water, four were reported upon as being of satisfactory bacterial purity, 3 were of a suspicious nature, whilst the remaining 6 specimens showed marked degrees of bacterial contamination probably from soil or vegetable pollution. The 13 specimens of chlorinated water from consumer's taps were all found to be of satisfactory bacterial purity.

At the request of the Regional Engineering Inspector, samples of water from both the bore and well were submitted to the County Analyst for chemical analysis, whose report upon the specimen from the bore was eminently satisfactory. The Analyst reported the presence of a **fair** amount of matter in suspension in the sample submitted to him from the well, and recommended that steps be taken for the elimination of such matter. Advice was sought for the purpose of giving effect to the County Analyst's recommendation, and measures to that end have received the attention of the Council.

During the year frequent chlorimetric tests using ortho-tolidine as the re-agent have been made with the W. and T. Hellige comparator in order to test the efficiency of the chlorination plant, when the amount of residual chlorine has always been found to be not less than 0.2 parts per million. The efficiency of chlorination is further confirmed by the samples of water obtained from consumers' taps, all of which showed coliform organisms to be absent in 100 c.c.

Drainage and Sewerage

No extensions to sewers or alterations in the method of treatment and disposal of sewage have been made during the year.

Rivers and Streams

No action has been necessary to check the pollution of rivers and streams in the area.

Public Cleansing

The collection of household refuse has continued to be carried out fortnightly. No complaints or evidence of nuisance have been noted. In addition, various items of salvage have been collected to further the War effort, twenty-four Salvage Stewards having assisted with the work of collection.

Shops Act, 1934,

At the end of the year, there were 67 shops on the register. During the year 29 visits and inspections were made to premises on the register. As a result of these inspections, 9 defects were found, all of which were remedied.

Camping Sites

No sites in the area were used for camping purposes during 1944, and no licenses were granted under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Smoke Abatement

There has been no need for action in this matter.

Swimming Baths and Pools

The two swimming baths belonging to the Council have been in use during the year, one being reserved for the use of Service personnel, whilst the other has been open on specified days and times for the Youth Movements, and for the general public of the Borough.

Certain minor improvements have been made and certain other further facilities have been provided for bathers. The baths were cleaned twice weekly and Voxsan used for purposes of water purification.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No house was found to be infested with bed-bugs.

Tents and Vans

No tents, vans or sheds have been situate in the Borough and no action has been required during the year.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919

For the purpose of giving effect to the Infestation Order (S.R. & O. No. 680, 1943), a Committee of the West Sussex No. 2 Workable Area was formed, upon which one member of the Borough Council and the Sanitary Inspector were appointed representatives. Meetings of this Committee were held at Arundel and Littlehampton during the year. A Publicity Campaign was inaugurated, posters being exhibited and leaflets distributed. A course of instruction for Rodent Operators was held at Brighton and was attended by the Borough Operator.

Following a survey of the Borough during the year, no serious major infestations of vermin were found, and isolated cases of the presence of vermin were suitably dealt with. Poison baits were periodically laid on property belonging to the Borough Council.

Schools

No major sanitary alterations have been carried out at either of the two schools in the Borough and neither were closed in consequence of infectious disease.

The Factories Act, 1937

Inspections Made:

Of Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	5
Of Factories without mechanical power...	...	...	...	-
Of Workshops	...	...	...	26

One informal notice was served in respect of defects found at one of these factories or workshops, which was suitably complied with.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA Details of Sanitary Work and Improvements under Public Health and Housing Acts

No. of inspections in regard to Infectious Disease	79
No. of premises disinfected after Infectious Disease	3
No. of nuisances found to exist	14
No. of nuisances abated	14
Offensive accumulations found	5
Offensive accumulations removed	5
Defective W.C.s repaired	6
No. of choked drains cleared	6
No. of defective drains repaired	4
No. of ashbins provided	23
No. of defective windows repaired	4
No. of roofs repaired	9
No. of houses where guttering and rainwater pipes have been repaired	9
No. of defective walls and ceilings where plastering has been repaired	4
No. of floors re-laid or repaired	5
No. of houses in which cleansing and decorating was carried out	5

Summary:

Total number of inspections made for all purposes	434
Total number of notices served:	
Informal	45
Statutory	-
Number of summonses issued	-
Complaints received	7
Complaints found justified and dealt with	7

Section IV.

HOUSING

Although owing to shortage of labour and materials it has not been possible to carry out much work either by way of new building or improvement of existing buildings, considerable attention, both nationally and locally has been given to the problem of post-war housing needs. During the year several important reports have been issued by the Ministry of Health and other bodies. In particular, one should refer to the Dudley Sub-Committee's Report on "The Design of Dwellings", and the "Housing Manual, 1944". These two publications which are both published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, price 1/- and 2/- respectively, set out the Ministry of Health's recommendations regarding post-war housing, and should be studied by all concerned with this important subject.

Amongst the various recommendations contained in these booklets a strong case is made for improvements in the following directions :-

- (a) Better heating arrangements.
- (b) Constant hot water.
- (c) Better cooking facilities.
- (d) Better kitchen fittings.
- (e) Better arrangements for washing and drying clothes.
- (f) More efficient plumbing and sanitary fittings.
- (g) More room for storage.
- (h) More connections for light and power.
- (i) Better daylighting.

Locally, consideration has been given to the new building programme to be commenced as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities with Germany, and proposals have been made for the erection of 6 houses on a site known as Canada Gardens during the first post-war year, followed by a further 30 on this site.

Although there is no outstanding programme of slum clearance in the Borough, many of the houses are of considerable age and often lack the amenities found in modern working class dwellings. Improvement and re-construction of such houses should be carried out when this can be done at a reasonable cost, and demolition and replacement by new houses considered in other cases.

As a further step towards a future improvement scheme, three houses in King Street have been acquired by the Council adjacent to three others purchased some little time ago.

A number of houses have been provisionally scheduled by the Housing Committee for inspection with a view to further action as soon as possible. Of these, some 39 have been surveyed by the Sanitary Inspector, and preliminary notices as to the Council's probable future requirements have been served upon the owners who have intimated their willingness to meet these requirements as soon as conditions permit.

No cases of statutory overcrowding have come to notice during the year.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. New Building:

No new houses were erected in the Borough during the year.

2. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:

In spite of Civil Defence work, the Inspector has found it possible to re-commence routine house inspection, attention being devoted to those houses in respect of which action will probably be

necessary after the war. In addition to these inspections, all specific requests and complaints have been investigated, and suitable action taken. In this respect, 7 houses have been visited, and informal notices served regarding defects found, all of which have been complied with.

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	46
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	57
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1)) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. ...	39
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	57
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	5
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	41
3.	<u>Remedying of defects during the year without service of formal notice :-</u>		
		Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	16
4.	<u>Remedying of defects during the year with service of formal notice :-</u>		
		Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	Nil
5.	<u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :-</u>		
	(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936	Nil
	(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-	
	(i)	Number of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
	(ii)	Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices : -	
	(a)	By Owners	Nil
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
6.	<u>Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding :-</u>		
	(a) (i)	No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Nil
	(ii)	No. of families dwelling therein	-
	(iii)	No. of persons dwelling therein	-

(b)	No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c)(i)	No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil
(ii)	No. of persons concerned in such cases ...	-
(d)	No. of cases in which dwelling houses again became overcrowded after the Local Authority had taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

Section V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

At the commencement of the year, 4 farms were duly registered for the production of milk, actual production being carried out at all these premises which accommodate approximately 145 cows.

Of the 4 farms, 2 were licensed for the production of Accredited Milk.

During the year, one new registration was granted.

All the registered farms are supplied with water from the public source of supply.

The position at the end of the year is as given below :-

No. of farms in the Borough registered for milk production	5
No. actually producing milk at 31st December, 1944	5
No. of Dairy Cows in the district, approximately	160
No. of farms producing Designated Milk :-	
(a) Tuberculin Tested	-
(b) Accredited	2
No. of farms producing non-designated milk	3
No. of Dairymen, (Cowkeepers, Milksellers) etc.	6
No. registered as Wholesalers	5
No. registered as wholesalers and retailers	1
No. of dairymen exempt from registration by reason of not producing milk for sale	-

Number of inspections made :-

(1) Cowsheds	60
(2) Milkshops	11

Number of Inspections during milking time	18
Number of Contraventions of the Regulations found	5

Number of Premises found to require :-

(1) Cleansing and Limewashing	2
(2) Structural or Sanitary Improvements :	
(a) Manure Accumulations	2
(b) Repairs	1
(3) Other Contraventions	-

Number of these requirements carried out :-

(1) Cleansing	2
(2) Structural or Sanitary Improvements	2

Sediment Tests :-

Number of samples tested	7
Number of filters clean	7

Milk Sampling :-

Seven samples of non-designated milks were taken during the year, all of which were satisfactory to the Methylene Blue Test. One complaint as to quality was received which was referred to the Chief Inspector of The Weights and Measures Office, who arranged for a sample to be taken under the Food and Drugs Act, which upon analysis proved to be genuine.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations,
1936 - 1942.

The following licenses were granted during the year :-

(a) By Municipal Borough of Arundol :-

Tuberculin Tested Milk

- (1) Supplementary Licence to retail T.T. Milk. 1

Pasteurised Milk

- (1) Supplementary Licence to retail
Pasteurised Milk 1

(b) By West Sussex County Council :-

Producer's Licences

- (1) Accredited 3

None of the Supplementary or Producer's Licences were revoked during the year.

During the year 18 samples of Accredited milk, including 3 from a producer applying for an Accredited Licence, collected by the County Health Department were examined at the County Laboratory by the Methylene Blue Test. Of these samples, 16 or 89% were found to be satisfactory, whilst the remaining 2, or 11% failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test. Percentages for the previous year when 19 samples out of 26 were found to be satisfactory, with 7 unsatisfactory samples were 73 and 27 respectively.

The three samples collected from the Producer making application for an Accredited Licence were also submitted to the Coliform Test with satisfactory result.

In addition, one sample of Accredited milk taken from the Producer supplying the ~~County~~ ^{Colley} School, together with two further samples of Accredited Milk were submitted for biological examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, all with negative result.

Legal Proceedings.

It was not necessary to take any action under the Orders and Regulations during the year.

Meat and Other Foods.

The two private slaughter houses in the Borough have remained closed throughout the year and supplies for local Butchers have continued to be delivered from Littlehampton.

Five pigs were killed with the consent of the Food Executive Officer, and the carcasses examined before being used for human consumption.

Periodical inspections of Butcher Shops and vehicles have been continued during the year, and the following quantities of meat etc. have been condemned and surrendered :-

March	-	4 tins "Prem".
		27 lbs. neck of Beef.
August	-	2 - 1 lb. tins Luncheon Meat.
		1 - 12 ozs. tin Chopped Ham.
		1 - 5 lb. tin of Brawn.
		2 Hams - 27 lbs.
September	-	1 - 12 oz. tin Luncheon Meat.
		1 - 2½ lb. " " "
		3 - 6 lb. " " "
		1 - 1½ lb. tin Sausage Meat.
November	-	2 - 12 ozs. tins "Prom".

Details of inspections carried out during the year are as follows :-

(a) No. of inspections of Butcher's shops	64
(b) No. of inspections of vehicles and carts	32

One contravention was observed which was suitably dealt with after informal notice had been served.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

During the year, two renewal licenses to slaughter animals were granted by the Local Authority.

Bread.

During the year, 44 inspections were made of the bakehouses in the Borough, which are four in number, none of them being underground. All were found kept clean.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The County Council is the Authority responsible for the Food Adulteration sections of this Act.

Particulars of samples taken in the Borough have, in the past, been kindly supplied by the Chief Inspector of the Weights and Measures Department of the County Council, but this year those details are not available.

Watercress.

No action has been taken regarding the watercress beds in the Borough and no complaints have been received.

Other Foods.

The following items of foodstuffs were found during the year to be unfit for human consumption and condemned by the Inspector :-

February	-	167 lbs. Oranges
March	-	5 stone Iceland Flatfish
		6 - 15 ozs. tins Pilchards
		1 lb. Grapefruit
		54 lbs. Oranges

May	-	5 stone Headless Cod
		5 cwt. Potatoes from
		two shops
July	-	30 lbs. Potatoes
August	-	2 Hams - total weight
		27 lbs.
		4 tins Peas A.2.
		1 - 15 oz. tin Pilchards
September	-	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Butter
		4 - 1 lb. tins Pilchards
		1 - 4 oz. tin Sardines
		1 - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin Beans and
		Tomatoes
		1 - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin Raspberry Jam
		1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Margarine
		3 - 12 oz. packets Shredded
		Wheat
		6 - 8 ozs. packets Quaker
		Wheat Flakes
October	-	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Oranges
November	-	2 tins Grade 3 Salmon

Section VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

As in 1943, the Borough has been almost completely free from the major infectious diseases during the year, no cases of Diphtheria or Enteric Fever being notified, and only one case of Scarlet Fever occurring.

A considerable increase occurred in cases of Whooping Cough, 56 cases being notified as compared with 7 for the previous year.

The following tables give details of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1944 :-

Disease	Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths	0-1	-5	-10	-15	-20	-35	-45	-55	65-
Whooping Cough	56	-	-	6	21	25	4	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	9	1x	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	2	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	1x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1x	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTALS:	70	2	-	6	27	28	5	-	1	1x	1	1

x Patient admitted to Ganavan Sick Bay, Cocking, Nr. Midhurst.

x Non-civilian.

/ Patient admitted to Arundel Cottage Hospital.

Disease	Total cases	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jly	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Whooping Cough	56	2	9	16	9	6	11	3	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	9	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	1	-	-	-	-	-	1x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTALS:	70	8	10	19	9	6	12	3	-	-	2	-	1

x Non-Civilian

Diphtheria Immunisation

The immunisation of children of school and pre-school age was continued during the year when regular sessions for this purpose were held at the Minor Ailment Clinic. During the year 56 children under 5 years of age, and 9 children aged 5 years and over but under 15 years received a complete course of protective inoculations.

At the end of the year it was estimated that 91% of children of pre-school age and 90% of children aged over 5 years but under 15 years had received a complete course of immunisation. These percentages are slightly above those at the end of the previous year and considerably higher than those for the County as a whole. The efforts of the District Nurse in persuading parents to have their children protected have been largely instrumental in the achievement of the present very satisfactory position.

Scarlet Fever.

Only one case of this disease occurred during the year in a child aged 13 years who probably became infected at school in Chichester where a number of other cases had previously occurred. The patient was satisfactorily isolated at home and made a good recovery.

Measles

Nine cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with 39 in 1943, seven of the cases occurring in the first quarter of the year. In addition to the notified cases, a further three children were reported by the Head Teachers of the Schools to be absent on account of Measles.

The disease was generally mild in character, although the admission to Hospital of one child was necessary on account of unsatisfactory parental care and home conditions; the patient made a good recovery.

Whooping Cough

A considerable increase in the incidence of Whooping Cough occurred during the year when 56 cases were notified as compared with seven in the previous year. A further three cases were brought to the notice of the Health Department by parents, whilst the Head Teacher of the Church of England School reported three children to be absent on account of Whooping Cough. The epidemic commenced in January when two cases were notified and continued until July, the months with the greatest number of cases being March with 16, June with 11 and February and April each with 9 cases. Approximately 10% of the notified cases occurred in infants under one year of age.

It was not necessary to admit any of the notified cases to Hospital, and as in the previous year, no deaths were registered as due to Whooping Cough.

Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia

During the year two cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia were notified as compared with one in 1943. One patient was admitted to the Arundel Cottage Hospital. No deaths from any form of Pneumonia were recorded during the year.

Malaria

One case of this condition was notified in a non-civilian on leave at his home in the Borough; the patient's condition was no doubt a relapse, the man having contracted Malaria whilst on active service overseas.

Influenza

The national epidemic which commenced during the last month of 1943, continued for some few weeks during the year under review. One request for nursing assistance was received during the month of January which was ably met by the Local Detachment of the British Red Cross Society.

The death of one person which occurred during January was certified to be due to Influenza.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases

Information regarding cases of non-notifiable infectious and contagious diseases is obtained from returns made by the Head Teachers of the Public Elementary Schools.

During the year, one case of Chickenpox and one of Mumps were reported by the Head Teacher of the Church of England School.

Cancer

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer during the year was 4, as compared with 10 in 1943.

The ages and sex distribution of the 4 deaths are given in the following Table :-

Ages	Males	Females	Totals
15-65	-	1	1
65-75	1	-	1
75 and up	-	2	2
Totals:	1	3	4

Localisation of the Disease

Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	Larynx	1
Uterus	...	...	...	...	-	1
Breast	...	...	...	...	-	1
Urinary Organs	...	...	...	...	Bladder	1
Total:-						4

Tuberculosis.

Notification Register of Tubercular Patients

The following tables give details of the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register, together with particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis. No deaths from the disease occurred during the year 1944.

	Pulmonary Cases			Non-Pulmonary Cases			Total Cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. No. on Register @ 1/1/44	1	6	7	6	1	7	7	7	14
2. Cases previously removed and returning during 1944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. New cases notified (or otherwise coming to knowledge) in 1944.	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
4. Cases removed from Register in 1944.	2	6	8	7	2	9	9	8	17
	1	-	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
5. No. on Register at 31/12/44.	1	6	7	5	1	6	6	7	13

New Cases and Mortality

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10 to 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year.

Scabies.

A total of eight cases of Scabies was notified to the Department during the year as compared with 18 during 1943. The notified cases consisted of five children and three adults with five families affected. All the patients were treated with Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion by the District Nurse in their own homes.



